theless, without conscious effort or desire, American habits have run counter to Filipino habits. The American is a giant in stature where the Filipino is diminutive; blunt where the Filipino is evasive 5 boisterous where the Filipino is soft spoken, and possessed of an irresistible mania for curio-collecting which the Filipino fails to understand. Unavoidably the big-hearted, good-natured, and well-intentioned American was an enigma to the Filipino and the Filipino to the American.

Differences in language brought embarrassing moments to both nationalities. Occasionally the American insisted on speaking English to a native who knew not a word of English and then was dumbfounded and profane when no one comprehended him. Or the American with a word of Spanish or Tagalog mixed in a sentence of English, and thinking he was speaking Spanish, found hodge-podge language grating on educated Filipino ears. *Silla,* meaning "chair," but used to signify "left"; *mano,* meaning "hand," but used to signify "right"; *derecho,* which means "straight ahead"; *es$era*$_y$ variously used for "wait" or "stop"; and the inevitable *sigue,* used to mean "go," "hurry," or any variation of emotions, were all right for the *cochero* (coachman) driving the *calesa,* but were hardly appropriate for the university graduate.

As I reread what I have written, I gain the impression that I have been overly critical of my compatriots. I would not have it so. No finer crowd of representative Americans were ever gathered together anywhere than have been forced by circumstances to form associations in the

Philippines.

Consider the opening up of the country to trade. It is American capital which took the chance, leaving other capital to follow. The relatively few Americans residing in the Philippines have aided immeasurably in the development of their adopted land. The 600,000,000 pesos ($300,000,000) of American capital invested in the Philippines compared to the billion'plus of American dollars invested in Cuba is relatively